SCHEMES :: 1955–56

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GANDHIGRAM

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GANDHIGRAM,
EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE

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SCHEMES: 1955-56

The programmes of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of Khadi and Village industries during 1955-56 follow the same pattern as in the previous years. Except for slight variations as in the Hand-made paper industry and the Village Leather industry there is no fundamental change.

In the case of the Hand-made paper industry, it is proposed to start home units, small units and jail units. Hitherto attention was being given to the rehabilitation of traditional hand-made paper workers in their occupations. Developmental activities, therefore, during the last two years, had been confined to the organization of the traditional workers in the industry into co-operatives and in thus helping co-operatives to acquire equipment at half their cost and to provide them with working capital to enable them to go into production.

Now it is proposed to confine production in these centres to high-grade hand-made paper. The small, home and the jail units would manufacture all kinds of paper, including the high-grade quality. The idea behind the setting up of small and home units is to effect maximum utilization of locally available raw materials for production of

paper. The jail units are, in the first instance, an experimental measure. It is intended to provide prisoners with a gainful occupation wich they could pursue as law-abiding citizens on their release. It is essentially a reform and rehabilitation programme.

In the case of the Village Leather Industry, the Board hopes to expand its activities to bring in men of technical knowledge and experience in the manufacture of glue, leather pigments, wooden shoe lasts, shoe polishes, etc. into the fold of development scheme by giving them suitable incentives and guidance. Similarly village cobblers and individual and groups of tanners who, due to lack of resources, operate in precarious conditions, will also be helped with technical guidance and provisions of equipment. In regard to the other village industries the programmes only seek to expand the existing organisations and units of production by adding to their number.

Co-operative Societies and registered institutions interested in working the schemes of the Board, or any of them, are requested to apply to the Board through the respective State Khadi and Village Industries Boards. Where no such Board is formed, applications should be forwarded through the State Government concerned. The applications should state specifically what schemes the society or institution wants to take up along with a comprehensive report of its activities.

Below is given a bird's eye view of the schemes for 1955-56 and the sanctions accorded by the Government to each of the industries,

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EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE

The following table shows the Board's demands and the amounts so far (29-7-55) sanctions by the Government of India under the various heads :

Industry	Board's Budget Loans Rs.	Board's Budget Grants Rs.	Government Sanctions Loans Rs.	Government Sanctions Grants Rs.
Khadi	3,50,00,000	2,47,67,070	2,88,00,000	84,66,736
Soap-making.	27,05,000	14,85,720	26,05,000	12,61,675
Leather.	8,99,000	32,30,487	3,94,000	8,25,100
Handmade Paper	10,65,000	5,51,852	3,35,000	2,51,700
Bee-keeping	5,00,000	8,73,864	—	1,95,000
Village Oil.	20,00,000	19,95,550	10,00,000	7,98,750
Match	7,50,000	3,45,025	3,25,000	1,18,800
Hand-pounding of Rice.	25,50,000	23,38,115	10,05,000	10,63,800
Village Pottery.	1,90,000	3,16,390	1,90,000	2,09,800
Palm Gur	8,68,000	28,95,916	—	1,96,500
Development of Village Industries on intensive basis	7,80,000	12,13,420	3,00,000	9,80,000
Floor Chakkis.	—	4,93,040	—	2,53,600
Spinning Industry.	—	—	—	3,200
Fibre Industry	—	71,340	—	—
Recoverable Advances	—	—	—	1,50,000
Village Industries Trading account.	—	—	—	15,00,000
Gur & Khandsari.	10,00,000	15,00,000	—	—
TOTAL	4,83,07,000	4,04,77,789	3,49,54,000	1,62,74,661
	Rs. 8,87,84,789/-		Rs. 5,12,28,661/-	

KHADI SCHEMES: 1955-56

When the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board took over Khadi work, production was Rs. 1.25 crores worth of Khadi. Since then it has shot up to over Rs. 3 crores. The target for 1955-56 is production valued at Rs. 7 to 8 crores.

Khadi schemes of the Board come under three main categories :

i) Individual self-sufficiency in Khadi: There are numerous men and women who spin their own yarn and get it woven. They use this cloth for their own use. They are known as Vastra Swavalambis. This scheme emphasizes self-production for self-consumption. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board encourages people to be self-sufficient in cloth by meeting 75 per cent of the weaving charges or Rs. 0-5-0 per square yard, whichever is less and Rs. 0-2-0 per square yard of cloth woven to institutions which get Swavalambi yarn woven.

ii) Regional self-sufficiency in Khadi : This is the intensive scheme which seeks to make selected areas self-sufficient in cloth. These areas are included in the Board's Intensive Area Scheme.

iii) Commercial Khadi: This refers to production for sale. Production is organized on a commercial basis and is directed towards relieving the distress of the poverty-stricken people, mainly women, who are given a standard wage. Institutions which engage them in handspinning and maintain a regular register, are run as charitable trusts. They are not profit-making commercial organizations. They are certified by the Board. The schemes of the Board for the promotion and expansion of khadi production include:

1. Training of Workers; For the efficient organization of production on a commercial scale, there is a need for an army of trained workers. There is at present a paucity of such workers. The Board has, therefore, started a Central Training Institute at Nasik and Regional Vidyalayas in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Gujarat. Three more training centres will be started at different places during 1955–56. Trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 30 each in Regional and Rs. 40 each in Central Training Institute per month in addition to their to and fro travelling expenses.

2. Capital: The Board has decided to purchase and stock raw materials on account of the certified institutions according to their annual requirements and then supply the same to them against payment as and when they need them. The Board also helps the institutions by taking over their production and hold it on their account by advancing 60 per cent of the value to facilitate continuous production. The stocks will be released as and when they are needed for sale against payment of the advanced amount.

3. **Saranjam (Implements) Subsidy** : Progress of Khadi work depends on the supply of improved implements to the workers. The Board gives a subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of approved implements.

Peripatetic Parties : Parties of trained workers visit production centres and help them to introduce improved implements and instruct the workers in new techniques. These parties are attached to the Central Office.

4. **Spinning** : For promotion of handspinning, the Board holds All India Spinning Competitions on local, regional and national basis and has started spinning classes in 44 jails of the country. While the State Governments are responsible to work the scheme, the Board provides one instructor for each jail.

5. **Rehabilitation of Weavers** : Weaving of hand-spun yarn will be economic only when facilities for it exist near about the places where spinners abound. The Board has, therefore, provided for the rehabilitation of weavers in such areas by giving a grant upto Rs. 500 per weaver family.

6. **Production Subsidy** : Provision has been made to meet possible losses incurred by institutions on account of poorer quality produced in the initial stages by new spinners. The assistance proposed is a subsidy of Rs. 0–0–6 per rupee on the value of the total production. An additional subsidy of Rs. 0–0–6 per rupee will be given upto a maximum production of Rs. 32,000 to institutions whose production shows a 10 per cent increase over that of the previous year.

8. **Salesmanship** : The Board conducts classes for Khadi salesmanship training, for which trainees are given a monthly stipend of Rs. 60 and actual travelling expenses. At present the training scheme covers only for candidates sponsored by established institutions. The period of training is two months.

9. **Agency Sales Scheme** : In order to effect larger sales of Khadi and to propagate it on a wide scale sales agents and agencies are appointed. They will be paid the usual sales commission plus an honorarium on a sliding scale.

10. **Khadi Hundis** : For popularization and propagation of Khadi, the Board organizes Khadi Hundi Sales and Exhibitions. A departure from the usual practice in the sale of Khadi Hundis proposed for 1955–56 is that Hundi Sales will be organized through post offices.

11. **Sales Rebate** : Khadi must depend on public preference and support for its continued production. This will be forthcoming only if it is made available to consumers at reduced prices. With funds placed at its disposal by the Government of India, the Board gives a rebate of Rs. 0–3–0 on every rupee worth of Khadi purchased by consumers. This represents the overhead and other establishment expenses involved in the production and marketing organization.

12. **Organization** : In order to implement the above scheme, there are the Central Organization and seven Zonal Offices in different States of the country. Besides these, State Boards have been set up by the different State Governments, which constitute the accredited agencies of the Central Board in the States. Organizations interested in develop-

ing Khadi work, should first contact the State Board and then the Zonal Director and lastly the Central Board.

For the implementation of the scheme of the Board, the Government of India has placed at its disposal an aggregate sum of Rs. 3,72,66,735 to be utilized as under:

KHADI SCHEMES

1. Revolving capital for trading purposes	Rs.	1,38,00,000
2. Non-recoupable advance for the purchase of cotton etc. for sale to Khadi producing centres on cash basis.	Rs.	90,00,000
3. Grant of interest-free loans to registered societies and institutions (for production and sale of Khadi, purchase of cotton, wool, silk, yarn, purchase of Khadi to supply the Govt., purchase of implements etc).	Rs.	60,00,000
4. Grant for payment of honorarium for promoting hand-spinning.	Rs.	1,50,000
5. Training of 100 trainees in Khadi salesmanship.	Rs.	23,500
6. Spinning classes in 44 Jails.	Rs.	79,200

7. Subsidy on the revival of the art of Patola Weaving, Sujani Weaving, Sambalpur Weaving, Kani shawl, Mahin sut Katai, Kalam Kari Printing and Khes Weaving.	Rs.	1,00,000
8. Purchase of Khadi samples from various Khadi producing centres.	Rs.	20,000
9. Rehabilitation of Weavers in Spinning Centres.	Rs.	1,00,000
10. Development of Khadi on Intensive basis (to meet 2/3 of the cost construction of godowns and twenty centres in various parts of the country).	Rs.	2,00,000
11. Grant on 'Vastraswavalamban Scheme'	Rs.	3,00,000
12. Grant on Research in Khadi.	Rs.	50,209
13. Subsidy on implements and accessories like Dhunai modhia charkha, looms, Ambar Charkha, sley, Brush, takli, Healds, frames, winders, openers etc.	Rs.	4,25,000
14. Honorarium to workers engaged in the Sale of Khadi	Rs.	2,50,000
15. Implementation of Khadi Hundi Scheme.	Rs.	2,00,000

16. Training in Khadi in Regional Vidyalayas.	Rs.	1,67,400
17. (a) Training in Khadi in Nasik Vidyalaya (250 students and 50 studenst instructors).	Rs.	1,75,000
(b) For purchase of furniture, implements, accessories, raw materiala, etc.	Rs.	35,000
18. Payment of rebate of 3 annas in a rupee	Rs.	40,00,000
19. Training in Ambar Charkha (for 200 trainees).	Rs.	88,500
20. Spinning Competitions.	Rs.	50,000
21. Exhibitions.	Rs.	4,67,360
22. Training in Khadi-cum-Village Industries and Agency Sale Scheme.	Rs.	3,87,000
23. Subsidy to centres/institutions on their increased production or sales of khadi @ ½ anna per rupee.	Rs.	10,18,566
34. Grant for construction of buildings for 3 Regional Vidyalayas.	Rs.	1,80,000
TOTAL	Rs.	3,72,66,735

HANDPOUNDING OF RICE.

A scheme for the development of this industry was drawn up in 1953-54. The position of the industry, problems facing it, and the implements used were taken for investigation which was continued in 1954-55. Alongside efforts were also directed to the problem of organisation. The Board's programme is in the main to introduce improved implements on a wide scale. These implements are stone chakkis for dehusking paddy, dhenkis for milling and winnowing fans. A comparative study of the different implements used in handpounding and polishing of rice was made and survey were conducted to locate sources of suitable stone for manufacturing good stone chakkis. A training class was held at Nadiad for giving practical training to 29 persons in the industry. So far the Board's scheme has spread to 12 States. From 1-9-1953 to 31-8-1954 paddy dehusked in the centres organised by the Board amounted to 5,12,691 Bengal maunds and a sum of Rs. 1,47,356-2-6 was distributed as production subsidy at 0-6-0 per Bengal maund of paddy dehusked. Efforts were also made to organize co-operative societies for undertaking the production and sale of hand pounded rice and also for stocking approved equipment for sale.

Programme for 1955-56

During 1955-56, the work of the previous year will be continued and extended to nine more States. A much larger quantity of improved epuipment will be manufactured and distributed. It is estimated that as the result of the scheme for the year, about 2 lakhs tons of paddy would be dehusked in centres opened by the Board or working with its aid. The production subsidy of 0-6-0 per maund will be continued. A provision of Rs. 12, 60, 000 has been made under this head.

There will be a central organization and other field staff to ensure the successful implementation of the scheme. The central organization will involve an expenditure of Rs. 77,965 and the field staff Rs. 2,85,550.

Training Centres:

It is proposed to train 480 workers at 16 different centres during 1955-56, each centre having 30 trainees. The period of training will be 6 weeks instead of one month. These training centres will involve a total expenditure of Rs. 38,800 including stipends.

The 50 per cent subsidy on cost of equipment will be continued and a sum of Rs. 4,50,000 has been provided for the purpose.

Loans for working Capital :

It is proposed to distribute loans to the tune of Rs. 25,00,000 during the year for stocking paddy and a further loan of Rs. 50,000 for stocking equipment for sale among

production centres. Besides co-operative societies, it is proposed to extend assistance for stocking paddy and equipment to approved institutions and to individuals in backward areas where co-operative societies and institutions do not exist.

There is much scope for the improvement of the present implements such as chakkis, dhenkis and winnowing fans, etc. A sum of Rs 10,000 has been provided for carrying on research and experiments in this regard.

Propaganda and Publicity :

Propaganda and publicity will be undertaken to popularize the use of hand-pounded rice. This will be done by means of films, posters, bulletins, pamphlets, exhibitions and through women nutritional guides. In addition, it is proposed to appoint a Nutritional Committee of Doctors and social workers in cities and district towns.

All this will involve an expenditure of Rs. 2,15,800. The scheme, taken as a whole, will involve a total expenditure of Rs. 48,88,115.

Scheme In Brief

Grants And Subsidies

1. Subsidy on 3000 stone chakkis at 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 per chakki.
2. Subsidy on 1000 winnowing fans at 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per fan.
3. Subsidy on 9000 Dhenkis at 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 per dhenki.

4. Subsidy on 5000 Wooden chakkis at 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 per chakki;

5. Subsidy on 5000 Pestles and Mortars at 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 per pestle and mortar.

6. Production subsidy amounting to Rs. 12,60,000 at As. 6 per maund of paddy dehusked.

Loans

1. Loans amounting to Rs. 50,000 for manufacturing and stocking chakkis and dhenkis, at 3% per annum and repayable within one year.

2. Loans amounting to Rs. 25,00,000 for stocking paddy, at 3% per annum and repayable within one year.

Government Sanctions

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 23,22,400 to be utilised as under :-

1. Sanctions on important items under *grants* :- To supply to Producer's Co-operatives and Institutions:

(a) 3,000 Stone Chakkis at 50% of cost	Rs.	60,000
(b) 9,000 Dhenkis (at 50% of cost)	Rs.	2,25,000
(c) 1,000 Winnowing fans (at 50% of cost)	Rs.	50,000

(d) Production subsidy to Producer's Co-operatives and Regt. Bodies.	Rs.	6,00,000
(e) Training of 480 workers.	Rs.	38,800
(f) Propaganda.	Rs.	55,000
(g) Nutritional Committee of Doctors and Social workers.	Rs.	25,000
(h) Improvements and Experiments.	Rs.	10,000

2. Sanctions on important items under *loans* :

(a) For stocking paddy.	Rs.	10,00,000
(b) For manufacturing and stocking Chakkis, Dhenkis and Winnowing fans.	Rs.	50,000

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ATTA CHAKKI SCHEME

The Atta Chakkis used by the villagers at present are inefficient and involve tiresome labour. Often they are kept idle. The existing Chakkis can be improved by providing ball-bearings to them so that they can be made more efficient and less tiresome. It is also proposed to manufacture and supply such improved chakkis at subsidised rates and also effect improvements in the existing chakkis.

The Hon. Organiser for Handpounding of Rice Industry assisted by one Assistant Organiser and one Technical Assistant, will be in charge of the scheme. The staff working in Handpounding of Rice Scheme will look to the implementation of the Atta Chakki scheme in all the States.

One Mistri can ordinarily repair and fit ball-bearings to about 100 chakkis a month. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint a minimum of 60 mistries, including the 7 already appointed, to cover the area planned for the scheme this year. The repairs and fittings of ball-bearings cost about Rs. 6 per chakki. For preparing improved chakkis more labour and material is required. These improved chakkis will cost about Rs. 20 each.

All the 60 mistries will be supplied with a set of implements to enable them to carry out the necessary repairs

and also to fit the ball-bearings. The Central Organisation will involve an expenditure of Rs. 1,14,440.

Subsidy

It is proposed to grant subsidies for two kinds of chakkis:-

(1) Hand-driven Atta Chakkis

(2) Bullock driven Atta Chakkis.

About 10,000 improved hand-driven chakkis will be supplied at 50 per cent of cost. It has also been proposed to improve about 50,000 existing chakkis by providing ball-bearing at a subsidised rate upto Rs. 3 per chakki or 50 per cent of the cost, whichever is less. Two hundred and fifty bullock-driven chakkis will also be introduced at the subsidised rate of Rs. 500 per chakki or 50 per cent of the cost, whichever is less. The amount on subsidy will come to Rs. 3,75,000.

Under the scheme it is proposed to conduct experiments with a view to further improving the Atta Chakkis and their appliances. It is proposed to spend Rs. 3,000 for this purpose.

The whole scheme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 4,93,040.

Scheme In Brief

Grants and Subsidies

1. Subsidy for improvement of hand operated chakki by providing wooden base and ball bearing attachments subjects to the maximum of Rs. 3 per chakki or 50 per cent for 50,000 chakkis.

2. Fifty per cent subsidy on hand operated chakkis subject to the maximum of Rs. 10 per chakki for 10,000 chakkis.

3. Subsidy on bullock driven chakkis at 50 per cent of the cost of Rs. 500 per chakki, whichever is less, for 250 chakkis.

Government Sanctions

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,53,600/- to be utilised as under :-

Sanction on important items under **Improvement of flour Chakkis.**

(a) Subsidy on supply of improved hand chakkis.	Rs.	1,00,000/-
(b) Subsidy on fixing ball-bearings.	Rs.	1,50,000/-
(c) Experiments and improvements.	Rs.	3,000/-
(d) Instruments to 60 mistries.	Rs.	600/-

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BEE-KEEPING INDUSTRY

Bee-keeping of the modern type is of recent origin in India and its development has been slow. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board seeks to develop the modern methods of bee-keeping and its programmes are framed with this in view. In 1953-54, seven Area offices were established, two in Bombay and one each in the States of Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Orissa and Bihar. During that year 33 sub-stations were started and 126 field-men and 10 apiarists were trained. The number of colonies settled were 2,267 and 691 agriculturists were taken up in the industry.

In 1954-55 :

The programme for 1954-55 consisted of the extending the work taken up in the previous year by the addition of 3 Area offices and 65 sub-stations. Besides, 8 model apiaries were also started. The training of candidates for the apiarists' and fieldmen's courses and also for fulltime bee-keepers' course was taken in the hand. Ten apiarists and 100 fieldmen were trained.

Upto 30-11-1954, 450 colonies, owned by 211 persons newly employed, were established. In addition to 5,686 lbs,

of honey harvested till 1st July, 1954, a further quantity of 2,959 lbs. was harvested during the next four months. In the model apiaries there are 106 active colonies.

Programme for 1955-56 :

During this year attention will be devoted to the stabilisation of Area Offices and 100 sub-stations and five new Area Offices and 50 more sub-stations will be established. The central organization will continue as at present.

The twentyfive model apiaries sanctioned during the year 1954–55 will be set up and placed on an efficient working position. Though it is not proposed to start any additional model apiaries during the year, the existing ones will be expanded by an addition of 30 hives to each of them.

The development of the industry will be rapid if new hives are supplied to individuals and farmers. It is, therefore, proposed to supply standard hives at a subsidized rate at Rs. 10/– per hive or at 50 per cent of the cost, whichever is less. More than two hives will not be given to any one individual.

The experiment to encourage bee-keepers to take to nursery work has given good results. Private nurseries will be encouraged to expand their colonies so that these colonies may be supplied by them to others at subsidized rates.

During 1954–55, 100 fieldmen and 10 apiarists were trained. During this year 250 more fieldmen and 10 apiarists will be trained.

The experiment undertaken by the existing staff for manufacture of jams, jellis, marmalades, chocolates, etc. with honey as the base is proposed to be extended. New persons will be trained in their manufactures. Arrangements have been made with the Food Research Institute at Mysore to train one of the apiarists for this purpose. The Apiarist will be in charge of the training after the period of his training.

Domestication of Wild Bees.

Experiments carried out in Bombay State on the domestication of wild bees and the scientific extraction of their honey and wax, have yielded encouraging results. Some other States like Madhya Bharat and Madras are making similar experiments. It is proposed to provide grants to institutions and societies in the States to carry on these experiments.

Loan to Institutions

A stage is now reached when it is necessary to encourage co-operative societies and other institutions to stock different types of equipments required by bee-keepers so that they can be made available at reasonable prices to persons who require them, and for storing honey during the season. This would help the apiarists to get a ready market for their honey and act as an incentive for the expansion of the industry. It is proposed to assist the co-operative societies and institutions by providing loans to them.

The entire Bee-keeping scheme of 1955-56 would involve a total expenditure of Rs. 13,73,864.

Scheme In Brief

Grants And Subsidies

1. Grant to the extent of Rs. 25,000 to institutions and individuals subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per institution for domestication of wild bees.

2. Grant for expansion of existing model apiaries by addition of 30 hives with stand at Rs. 30 per hive. There will be 5 Area Offices. Each Area Office will be paid an equipment grant of Rs. 1,800. It will be given a rent of Rs. 25 per month and contingencies of Rs. 10 per month. There will be 50 sub-stations, each sub-station will be given equipment at Rs. 1,700 and services of a fieldman. The sub-station will be given a rent of Rs. 5 per month and contingency of Rs. 5 per month.

Subsidies

1. Subsidy on new hives at 50 per cent of the cost of Rs. 10 per hive, whichever is less for 30,000 hives. Subsidy on 1000 new colonies at 50 per cent of the cost or at Rs. 12-8-0 per colony, whichever is less.

Stipends

1. Stipend to 10 apiarists at Rs. 30 per month for 6 months and for 250 fieldmen at Rs. 30 per month. T. A. to 260 trainees at Rs. 25 each.

2. Tuition fee to institutions for 260 trainees at Rs. 45 per trainee.

Loan

1. Loan to co-operative societies and institutions for expansion of colonies etc. to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000 on the whole.

Government Sanctions

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,95,300 to be utilised as under :-

1. Sanctions on important items :		*grants*
a) 25 Model Apiaries	Rs.	15,000
b) 5 Additional Area offices to be set up.	Rs.	9,000
c) 50 additional sub-stations.	Rs.	85,000
d) Training of 10 apiarists and 250 fieldmen.	Rs.	41,600

VILLAGE OIL INDUSTRY

The programme of the Board for the industry is the gradual introduction of improved ghanis at subsidised rates and to aid the existing ones to work to capacity. The central organization, as at present, will continue and no addition to the staff is proposed. Expenditure on the organisation will be Rs. 31,360.

The scheme for 1955-56 departs from that of last year in one respect. Instead of the organisational work being carried out by Zonal Offices, the scheme will be operated in each State under the direction of a State Organiser. The organizational set up will involve an expenditure of Rs. 78,000.

Model Ghani Centres :

Out of 50 Model centres proposed to be started in 1954-55 only 25 could be started as sanction was received only for these. This year it is proposed to start 50 new centres in addition to the 25 left over from last year. Thus in all 100 model centres are expected to be operating by the end of 1955-56. Expenditure on this head is estimated at Rs. 6,52,500.

Training :

Two training centres were started during 1954-55. They will continue this year also. Fifty mistries and 50 inspectors will be trained in these centres. Besides 1,000 telis will be trained in the model centres. The training course for mistries will be of three months, for inspectors of six months, and that for telis it will be of one month. The usual stipends and travelling expenses will be paid to the trainees, which will amount to Rs. 57,250. The total expenditure on this item, including the salary of the staff, is Rs. 76,690.

Subsidy and Loan :

During 1955-56 it is proposed to supply 1,000 improved type of ghanis at the subsidized rate of Rs. 150. In addition, Rs. 150/- will be given as loan (repayable in one year) to cover the cost of improved ghanis. On this basis, an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 as subsidy and an equal amount as loan will be required. Production subsidy on sale of ghani pressed oil at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund will be continued. It is estimated that subsidy will have to be given on the production of 4,00,000 maunds of oil. The amount required, therefore, would be Rs. 10,00,000.

Assistance to co-operative societies and registered institutions in the form of loans for stocking oil seeds will be continued during the current year also. Rs. 18,50,000 have been provided for the purpose.

An amount of Rs. 5,000 will be spent for carrying on necessary experiments for introducing the improvements in the ghanis.

The whole scheme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 39,95,550.

Scheme In Brief

Grants And Subsidies

1. Equipment subsidy amounting to Rs. 1,50,000/- on 1000 improved ghanis newly installed at Rs. 150/- per ghani.
2. Grants amounting to Rs. 75,000/- for equipments of 50 Model Demonstration-cum-Production Centres at Rs. 1,500/- each.
3. Grants amounting to Rs. 2,50,000/- for construction of sheds for 50 newly started Model Centres at Rs. 5000/- each.
4. Production subsidy amounting to Rs. 10,00,000/- to be given on Ghani Oil, at Rs. 2/8/0/- per maund.

Loans

1. Loans for the purchase of 1000 improved ghanis, amouting to Rs. 1,50,000/- at Rs. 150/- per ghani, free of interest and repayable within one year from the date of starting the ghani.
2. Loans amounting to Rs. 18,50,000/- for stocking oil-seeds, bearing 3% interest and repayable within one year.

Stipends

1. Stipends amounting to the total sum of Rs. 57,250/- to be given as under :-

   (a) for the training 50 Mistries at Rs. 75/- p.m. for a period of 3 months,

(b) for the training of 50 Inspectors at Rs. 50/- p.m. for a period of 6 months, and

(c) for the training of 100 Telis at Rs. 30/- per month for 1 month.

Government Sanctions

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 18,36,750/- to be utilised as under :-

1. Sanctions on important items under Development of the Scheme :-

Grants

(a) 50% subsidy to 500 ghanis	Rs. 75,000/-
(b) Grant of equipment to 25 model demonstration-cum-Production Centres.	Rs. 37,500/-
(c) Construction of sheds for centres.	Rs. 1,25,000/-
(d) Training of 50 Mistries, 50 Inspectors & 1,000 Telis	Rs. 56,250/-
(e) Production subsidy, rebate on sales of village ghani oil.	Rs. 5,00,000/-
(f) Improvements & Experiments.	Rs. 5,000/-

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GUR AND KHANDSARI

Gur and Khandsari are traditional village industries. The one supported the other. Due to the rise of sugar mills the khandsari production dwindled and not much attention was paid to improvements in the manufacture of *gur*. The problem facing the industry is its back-ward techniques, lack of storage facilities and absence of research. The programme of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board seeks to remove these disabilities by supply of improved kolhus and reconditioning the old ones, training technical personnel and local honorary workers and introduce better techniques in processing cane juice.

So far, the scheme has been in operation in four States. It will be extended to eight more States. Under the scheme it is proposed to :

i) train 620 persons in the industry;

ii) introduce 1,600 new type improved kolhus;

iii) effect improvements to 15,400 existing kolhus;

iv) introduce 154 centrifugals for manufacture of khandsari sugar;

v) supply 900 improved type boiling pans;

vi) supply of 100 pairs of percolators, 100 cube-frames, 100 gur moulds and 3,800 storing drums;

vii) introduce juice clarificants among 36,000 persons; and

viii) supply 568 maunds of activated carbon.

Pilot Parties :

It is proposed to organize 8 Pilot Demonstration Parties one each in 7 States while the eighth will be attached to the Central Co-ordinating Office. They will carry on survey and organize marketing. Each party will consist of a demonstrator, juce-boiler and two attendants. Necessary provision has been made for cartage and labour. Cultivators are expected to provide cane and bullocks. A sum of Rs. 99,000 has been allotted for this purpose.

Co-operative Societies and Institutions :

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been provided to be given as grant to co-operative societies and registered institutions in order to encourage them to develop the industry.

Central Training Centre :

The Centre will train the personnel required to work the scheme. It will hold periodical refresher courses also. The classes will run on lines similar to the Plam Gur Shilpa Bhavan under the direction of the Hon. Organizer. It will hold two sessions in a year. Fifty trainees will be admitted in each session. The candidates will be given a stipend of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 in the case of graduates, besides their to and for travelling expenses. The Central Training and Refresher

Centre will be situated in Kanpur. The centre is expected to cost Rs. 1,10,000.

Improved Appliances :

The cane-grower today is hardly in a position to invest in improved appliances like kolhus, pans, centrifugals etc. even if he is convinced of the advantages accruing to him through their use. It is, therefore, proposed to subsidize their sale during the first five years of the working of the scheme. This item will involve an expenditure of Rs. 88,000.

Employment :

It is expected that as a result of the scheme, 96,000 persons will be employed and earning Rs. 95 lakhs as wages.

Loans :

Loans will be advanced to producers through co-operative societies or State Governments as tacavi and will be recoverable in ten six-monthly instalments. The loans will be advanced in kind and not in cash. Rupees 10,00,000 have been allotted for granting loans.

Total Expenditure :

The scheme will involve a total expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs.

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TAD GUD INDUSTRY

Though manufacturing of gur out of 'neera' extracted from palm trees is not new to our country, attempts at its systematic development on a country-wide scale are recent. The Board took over this industry from the Food and Agricultural Ministry of the Government of India in February, 1954. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Board during 1954-55 for the implementation of its programme. Out of this amount, Rs. 6,40,000 were to be distributed as grants between States and approved institutions. Unlike other industries in charge of the Board, the implementation of development programmes for the tad gud industry is the responsibility of State Governments. The Central Organization supplements its efforts by adding Co-operative Societies and other approved Institutions and co-ordinating their activities. The central organization, besides, organizes research and specialized training and carries on propaganda through Demonstration Squads, Exhibitions and Development Units.

The scheme will cover 17 States as shown in the following Table :

State-wise distribution of Employment and Production

Name of the State	Type of unit	No. of unit	No. of additional artisans' families engaged	No. of trainees engaged	Production of gur (Mds)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1. Madras	A	6	500	–	10,000	1,14,000
	PS	4	–	–	–	1,00,000
2. West Bengal	A	4	250	–	5,000	76,000
	PS	1	–	–	–	25,000
3. Andhra	A	1	150	–	3,000	19,000
	PS	2	–	–	–	50,000
4. Travancore-Cochin	A	1	150	–	3,000	19,000
	PS	2	–	–	–	50,000
5. Bombay	A	2	150	–	3,000	38,000
						25,000
6. Bihar	A	3	150	–	3,000	57,000
7. Mysore	A	3	150	–	3,000	57,000
8. Hyderabad	A	2	100	–	2,000	38,000
9. Uttar-Pradesh	B	3	–	60	600	18,000
10. Orissa	B	2	–	40	400	12,000
11. Madhya-Bharat	B	2	–	40	400	12,000
12. Saurashtra	B	2	–	40	400	12,000
13. Rajasthan	B	2	–	40	400	12,000
14. East Punjab	B	1	–	20	200	6,000
15. Jammu-Kashmir	B	1	–	20	200	6,000
16. Madhya-Pradesh	D	1	–	20	200	6,000
17. Reserved-Units	B	10	–	20	2,000	60,000
	A	22	1,600	–	32,000	6,68,000
	PS	10	–	–	–	–
	B	24	–	480	4,800	1,44,000
Grand total	–		1,600	480	36,800	8,12,000

It is proposed to set up a Central Co-ordination organization, one Central Demonstration Squad, four Central Pilot Plam Gur Demonstration Stations and 245 Development Units, besides training of 480 persons, and maintaining the Bharatiya Tad Gud Shilpa Bhavan which will function mainly as a Central Research Institute. Under the scheme loans and grants will be given, besides State Governments as hitherto, to co-operative societies and registered organizations for the development of this industry. The manufacture of various palm products like palm leaf, fibre, timber articles, in addition to the commerçial production of tad gud, sugar, candy, syrup and neera will be encouraged. The Bharatiya Tad Gud Shilpa Bhavan, with a laboratory and workshop attached to it, will investigate the problems facing the industry and give training in the manufacture of these articles. Master artisans will be employed to give expert guidance in their manufacture. The programme also includes the supply of improved tools to tappers in virgin areas to which the programme of the Board will be extended, facilities for stocking gur in appropriately equipped godowns and technical assistance to the Development Units in different States. This assistance will also be provided to units allotted to co-operative societies and approved institutions.

Development Units are of five kinds :

i) State Organization Unit,

ii) Traininig Unit (local),

iii) Production Unit,

iv) Propaganda Unit, and

v) Miscellaneous Uuit.

The first four types of units cost Rs. 9,000 per unit and the last one Rs. 2,000.

With a view to popularizing this industry and bringing home to the people its great potentialities, periodical exhibitions and demonstrations will be organized. It is proposed to set up 29 propaganda units as part of the development units. Other activities such as palm planting and colonization of tappers in areas where there is a need will also be undertaken.

The scheme will involve an expenditure of Rs. 37,64,000 of which Rs. 28,95,916 will be grants and Rs. 8,68,000 will be loans.

Government Sanctions

Funds made available for the scheme by the Government of India are as follows :

1955-1956

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,96,5000/- to be utilised as under :-

GRANTS

a) Grant for the purchase of equipment for four Pilot Demonstration stations	Rs.	48,750/-
b) Pilot Demonstration Stations, contingencies in addition to equipment @ Rs. 10,800 each to 4 stations.	Rs.	43,2-0/0

c) T. A. for 4 Pilot Demonstration Parties.	Rs.	12,000/–
d) Bharatiya Tad Gud Shilpa Bhavan: showroom, smithy and carpentry etc.	Rs.	33,000/–
e) Stipends to trainees at special training course at Bharatiya Tad Gud Shilpa Bhavan.	Rs.	10,000/–
f) All India Palm Gur workers refresher Training Course.	Rs.	1,000/–
g) 'Tad-Gud Samachar' Magazine, magic lantern slides, showrooms etc.	Rs.	57,000/–

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HAND-MADE PAPER INDUSTRY

Prior to the implementation of its scheme for hand-made paper industry by the Board in 1953-54, there were in the country 30 centres which were producing about 127 tons of hand-made paper employing less than 1,000 persons. By the end of 1954-55, such centres had increased in number to 52, employing about 2,000 persons. Paper production also shot up to 400 tons. The programme also included introduction of hand-made paper making in schools as a craft and at the end of 1954-55 some 90 schools had introduced the craft with the aid given by the Board. Some 100 craft teachers were trained and arrangements made to start training in high-grade paper manufacture.

For 1955-56 :

During this year it is proposed to develop the units already started and add 25 units more. The total employment is expected to be 3,000 persons and the total annual production 800 tons.

The units will be provided technical assistance. Adequate marketing facilities will be offered for the produce of these units. A new departure from the policy so far pursued is the proposal to confine the operation of the big produc-

tion units to the manufacture of high-grade hand-made paper and to extend production organisation to district towns and villages. Another innovation is the proposal to introduce the industry in six central prisons on an experimental basis.

Central Organization :

The central organization will continue as at present, involving an expenditure of Rs. 51,352.

Training :

Adequate number of persons will be trained for meeting the demand of trained personnel.

The trained personnel will fall into two categories. The first category will comprise of persons who will run small units independently with periodical technical assistance from the technical staff of the Board. To train this category 50 new schools will be selected in addition to 90 schools selected during 1953-54 and 1954-55. Each of these 50 new schools will be given an assistance of Rs. 500 along with a calendering machines at half the cost.

The 90 schools which were selected during 1953-54 and 1954-55 will also be provided with calendering machines on the same terms. A sum of Rs. 81,000 has been provided for this purpose.

The second category of the trained personnel will comprise of those who have already had higher technical knowledge and who would be put in charge of working large units. Fifteen science-graduates and 15 other suitable candidates will be selected for this training which will be for 12 months. The science-graduates will be paid a stipend of Rs.

75 and other Rs. 60. This will involve an expenditure of Rs. 22,000.

The Bombay State Village Industries Board has agreed to conduct experiments for improving the techniques wherever necessary. And a small number of persons will be trained independently in these improved techniques. A lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 per month (i. e. Rs. 12,000 for the year) has been allotted by the Board.

The total expenditure on training will amount to Rs. 1,15,500.

Subsidy on Production :

During the previous year a subsidy of Rs. 500 per ton of hand-made paper was given for recouping loss. It is now proposed to change this into a production subsidy of Rs. 250 on every ton of paper produced irrespective of quality. The amount of subsidy required will be Rs. 2,00,000.

Subsidy for purchase of Equipment :

During 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned as equipment subsidy. In 1955-56, it is proposed to offer this assistance to about 19 units on the basis of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy. The units are as follows :

10 Home units requiring Rs. 6,000 each
6 Jail ,, ,, ,, 10,000 ,,
3 Small ,, ,, ,, 30,000 ,,

The total amount required for this purpose would, therefore, be Rs. 1,05,000. Assistance reserved for small

units and big units will be given to the Registered Institutions and Co-operative Societies under the usual procedure. The assistance reserved for home units, however, will be given to individuals recommended by institutions and public workers.

Loans as working capital :

It is proposed to advance loans (with interest) as working capital to the manufacturers on the basis of 20 per cent of their estimated annual production. The total value of production during 1955-56 is estimated to be Rs. 30,00,000. Loan requirements for working capital, therefore, would amount to Rs. 6,00,000.

In addition to this, it is also proposed to advance interest free loan to the central organization for purchasing and stocking finished paper and the chemicals rquired by the industry. For this purpose, Rs. 30,00,000 have been provided.

The scheme as a whole will involve a total expenditure of Rs. 16,16,852.

Government Sanctions

Thc Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 7,56,700/- to be utilised as under :-

1. Sanctions on important items under Loan :-

   a) Loan for purchase of equipments for 6 jail units, 3 small units and two big units Rs. 1,35,000/-

b) Loan as working capital to the production Centres.	Rs.	2,00,000/-

2. Sanctions on important items under Grant for implementation of the Scheme :-

		GRANTS
a) Training (Subsidy to 50 new Schools, subsidy on calendering machine and stipends)	Rs.	1,01,700/-
b) Subsidised supply of equipment to 6 jail units, 3 small and 2 big units.	Rs.	1,35,000/-
c) Publicity and Propaganda	Rs.	10,000/-
d) Improvements and Experiments	Rs.	5,000/-

THE DIFFERENT UNITS OF MANUFACTURE

What the Big, Small, Home and Jail units mentioned in the scheme are and what equipments and capital they will require, are shown below :

1. Big Unit (2)

Where there is a large number of hereditary or traditional Kagazis or Government or other Co-operative or Registered Institution undertaking production, this type of units can be established.

It is estimated that a unit of this type will provide employment to 100 to 200 persons or more. The estimate is based on an eight-hours working day. This unit will be situated near cities where electric power is available. This unit will produce generally high-grade papers such as drawing, bond, parchment, ledger and writing papers produced out of rags.

The unit will produce daily 180 lbs. of finished product or 25 tons a year. The main raw materials will be new cotton rags, cuttings, hosiery cuttings etc.

For starting this unit the following expenditure for building, machinery and equipment will be required :

a) Building (total built up area 10,000 sq.ft) Rs,60,000

b) Machinery

i) Vomiting type digester 4' dia x 6'ht, with chimney, furnace, and other accessories	Rs. 1,600
ii) Vomiting type digester 3 'dia x4½' ht.	Rs, 1,150
iii) One beater with roll 36" dia. 30" long, with washer, drum, trough and other accessories.	Rs. 5,000
iv) One beater with roll 30" x 24" with complete arrangements.	Rs. 4,000
v) Eight Vico-vats with complete accessories with erection.	Rs. 10,000
vi) Heavy Screw-press with plates 42" x 36" with screw 4½" dia.	Rs. 4,500
vii) Calender machine with 2 rolls with 12" dia, 3' length with leaver and weighing arrangements.	Rs. 6,000

viii) Line shaft 15' long 2½" dia. with necessary ball-bearings, pulleys belting etc.	Rs.	1,000
ix) Paper cutting machine.	Rs.	4.000
x) Weighing machine 10 cwt. capacity	Rs.	1,400
xi) One motor 10 H.P. (complete with accessories and foundation etc.)	Rs.	5,000
One motor 20 H.P. (complete with accessories and foundation etc.)	Rs.	5,000
xii) One light screw press for sizing.	Rs.	1,500
Total	Rs.	45,150

c) **Equipment and Appliances :**

i) Eight Pulp Vats (wooden)	..	Rs.	2,000
ii) Pulp-storage tanks two.	..	,,	200
iii) One Bleaching tank	..	,,	150
iv) Three rag sorting table	..	,,	150
v) Eight couching tables	..	,,	320
vi) 24 press boards	..	,,	480
vii) 100 drying stands.	..	,,	3,000
viii) 9 felt horses (stands)	..	,,	150
ix) 6 sizing tubs	..	,,	200
x) 5 buckets (brass for caustic soda and other chemicals).	..	,,	100
xi) Tool box containing spanners, pliers, ambor, hammers, plumbs square etc.	..	,,	200
xii) Initial stock of woollen felt pieces 400 pieces.	..	,,	4,000

xiii) Three sheets sorting platform	..	,,	150
xiv) Unfinished paper rack	..	,,	200
xv) Zinc sheets 40 and G. Sheets 6	..	,,	150
xvi) Fire hearth for preparing solution.		,,	100
Total	..	,,	11,550

d) **Miscellaneous :**

i) Six washing cradles	..	,,	250
ii) 16 foot-boards for vat-men	..	,,	100
iii) 10 pan balance with weighing box etc.	..	,,	50
iv) 16 buckets	..	,,	50
v) 10 weight sheet separation frames.		,,	100
vi) Paper moulding frames 16, with brass wire cloth supported by G. wire.			500
There are other small miscellaneous articles required like containers, drums, shelves, small cupboards, chopper (rag) rag duster, etc.		,,	2,000
Total		,,	3,050
		,,	45,150
		,,	11,550
		,,	3,050
Grand total.		,,	59,750

Rs. 59,750 i.e. Rs. 60,000

On the basis of a daily production of 180 lbs., the total working capital required will be to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

To begin with this unit will produce low-grade and common-grade paper, but after sufficient training, it will devote all its activities for the production of high-grade paper only.

2. The Small Unit : (3)

This unit will work with three to four vats and will produce 50% high-grade paper of its total production. It will provide employment to 20 to 50 persons and the production will be 80 lbs. per day. New and old cotton rags, hosiery cuttings, waste papers, gunny waste, banana plantain fibres, grasses, straws etc. will be used as raw materials.

The following expenditure for machinery and equipment is estimated:

a) Building: 2,500 sq. ft.	... Rs. 15,000
Machinery :	
i) Boiler $2\frac{1}{2}$' x $3\frac{1}{2}$'	... Rs. 900
ii) Beater with roll 24" x 30" with all arrangements and trough	... Rs. 4,000
iii) Electric motor for oil engine 25. H.P. capacity with accessories	Rs. 5,000
iv) Calender machine with 2 rools 12" dia. x 3' length with reverse gear arrangements.	Rs. 6,000
v) Screw press 30" x 45"	Rs. 4,200
iv) Cutting machine	... Rs. 3,500
Total	... Rs. 23,600

c) **Epuipment and miscellaneous appliances**

i) Vico-vats with frames, moulds, balance, stones, etc.	... Rs. 3,600
ii) Pulp storage tank and vats	Rs. 600
iii) Sizing trays, pressboards, couching tables etc.	Rs. 400
iv) 150 woollen felt piece	... Rs. 1,500
v) Zinc sheets for calender machine, galvanized sheets, drawing stands weight balance, buckets, sickle, knives, towel stands etc.	... Rs. 300
Total.	... Rs. 6,400
	... Rs. 23,600
	Rs. 6,400
Grand Total	Rs. 30,000

3. Home Unit : (10)

This unit is a self-contained unit producing about 20 to 25 lbs. of finished paper per day and providing employment to 5 to 15 persons. The unit is based on the use of small oil engine, in case electricity is not available. Both initial and working cost may be reduced further if bullock power is used. Common-grade, lower-grade blotting cover and wraping papers can be produced by this unit. The raw material will be old rags, waste paper, gunny waste, non-edible grasses and straws. The details of equipment and machinery of such unit are given below:

a) **Building** : 500 sq. ft. (Built up area) Rs. 2,500

b) Power :

i) 4 to 5 H.P. oil engine or electric motor complete with foundation or hand-operated beater or bullock beater Rs. 1,200

c) Machinery

i) Vomiting type open boiler with false bottom, vomiting cylinder complete with greates, chimney etc. 18" dia x 30 ht. made from M.S. plate. ...	Rs.	250
ii) Furnace for the digester with arrangements for circulations of gasses about the shell ...	Rs.	75
iii) Beating engine with roll 14" dia. and 12" width complete with washer durm, hood, bed plates, parallel lifting arragements, pulleys, &c.	Rs.	875
iv) Cement trough for the beater ...	Rs.	200
v) Automatic paper lifting vat complete with moulds and other accessories	Rs.	550
vi) Calender machine with two rolls 8" dia. 24" long complete with reduction gear spring loading arrangements. ...	Rs.	1,050
vii) Belting, belt fastner, foundation holds, pulleys etc.	Rs.	215
Total	Rs.	4,415

d) **Appliances and furniture:**

Screen, washing cradle two round storage vats, couching tables, towel stands, 3 press boards, calender machine, tables, sheet cutting board, etc.	Rs.	296

e) **Other miscellaneous equipments:**

Baskets, buckets, hose-pipe, spring balance 26 lbs. capacity, oil-can, G. sheet ropes etc.	Rs.	242
Total	Rs.	538
Grand Total : (b-c-d-e)	Rs.	4,953

Or say about Rs. 5000.

4. Jail Unit : (6)

In jails, handmade paper industry can be introduced as one of the jail industries. Raw materials are available within the premises of the jail, mainly convicts' old clothing, waste paper and old gunny bags. From these raw materials blotting paper, cover paper, wrapper, stationery papers, manila boards, ordinary boards, stationery boards can be easily manufactured. Fifteen to twenty convicts will work and they will produce 30 to 35 lbs. of finished product per day. In addition, envelope making, box-making and other stationery articles can be prepared as by-products. The details of expenditure for machinery, equipment etc. are given below.

a) **Building** 1,500 sq.ft. (built up area) Rs. 7,500

b) Machinery:

i) Beater with roll 24" dia. 18" length complete with washer, drum trough and other arrangements	...	Rs. 2,500
ii) Digester 24" x 36" complete with all its accessories	...	Rs. 600
iii) Calender with 2 rolls with 8" dia and 24" length with reverse gear and leaver and weight arrangements	...	Rs, 1,050
iv) 15 H. P. motor	...	Rs. 1,500
v) Screw press with plate 24" x 36"	...	Rs. 2,500
vi) Two Vico-vats	...	Rs. 1,500

c) Equipment:

i) Two couching tables	...	Rs. 50
ii) Six press boards	...	Rs. 120
iii) Zinc sheet and G. I. sheets	..	Rs. 80
iv) 100 cloth pieces	...	Rs. 75
v) Pulp-storage tanks	...	Rs. 300
vi) Misc. articles, as buckets, ropes etc.	...	Rs. 75
Total.		Rs.10,350

5. School Units: (50)

Paper making is an ideal school craft. The raw materials required, mostly waste paper, is available in schools. The products can be used in the schools themselves. Book-binding, stationery making, and envelope-making are the

subsidiary industries. A school unit can be started by investing a small amount of Rs. 1,700.

The following will be the requirements to start the craft :

a) Space required: 600 to 1,200 sq.ft.

b) Masonary work:

6 soaking tanks, 6 trampling pits, rubbing floor with rough surface.	.. Rs.	170

c) Equipment and Appliances:

i) Washing cradle and dusting screen	.. Rs.	40
ii) 4 Vats (wooden) and 4 pairs of paper moulding frames.	.. Rs.	220
iii) 6 press boards, and 6 couching tables.	.. Rs.	172
iv) 4 towel stands, 4 glazing boards etc.	.. Rs.	75
v) Misc. articles such as buckets drums containers etc.	.. Rs.	100
vi) Cutting table, kerosene tins, boards, stands etc.	.. Rs.	113
vii) Calender machine 9" dia. 11 ft. (This will give more smoothness to the paper surface)	.. Rs.	800
Total.	Rs.	1,690

Or say Rs. 1,700

It is assumed that whole day will be devoted to this craft. Two periods will be given to a class. So three classes, that is, 120 boys will work for two periods a day and will produce 12 lbs. of finished paper per day. If the school works for 200 days in a year, total production will be one ton worth Rs. 1,000 for which expenditure in cash will be Rs. 200 only. The boys will produce at the first instance blotting, cover and low-grade paper. After sufficient training they will be able to produce high-grade paper by adding 20 to 25 per cent rag pulp.

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VILLAGE POTTERY INDUSTRY

Present Position :

Pottery industry is wide-spread all over the country and in the villages it is still the only means of livelihood to to about 300,000 families. It is a useful industry supplying the prime needs of the poor in pots and pans, cooking and storing. It supplies the needs of all classes of people in water-coolers, toys and other delicate articles of beauty. It used also to meet the requirements in building materials such as tiles, bricks and pipes. With the coming of big tile factories and pipe manufacturing industries, on the one hand, and the appearance of factory pressed aluminium and metal wares on a large scale even in rural areas, on the other, the village potters have been gradually reduced to poverty and in most cases out of their trade. This has resulted in loss of skills and initiative and in holding on old and inefficient tools and techniques. Rehabilitation of the village potters in their traditional occupation will be possible by instructing them in the use of improved tools and techniques, supplying these tools at prices they can afford, improving their products and by introducing new lines of production. The programme of the All India Khadi nnd Village Industries Board seeks to achieve these. In 1954–55 the Board started a

Central-Research-cum-Training Centre at Khanapur, Belgaum District, Bombay State, and 28 persons, having technical qualifications and experience in pottery were trained. They were professional potters, and majority of them were adults with families dependent on them. A stipend of Rs. 30/- was paid, although it was realised that it was inadequate to attract more potters.

An improved type of potter's wheel has been designed. The improved wheel and wooden moulds for pipes, special tiles, etc, which are being manufactured now, will be supplied shortly at subsidised rates.

Programme for 1955-56

The programme for 1955-56 envisages the starting of three Model Production Centres (Rs. 8,280), three regional training centres (Rs. 33,525) and five peripatetic demonstration parties (Rs. 27,225). The Central Institute at Khanapur will take more artisans for training and the course of training will be extended to 10 months instead 5 months in the last year. The stipend will be increased to Rs. 40 per month per trainee whose travelling expenses will also be paid subject to a maximum of Rs. 45. In addition, potters will be assisted in procuring improved wheels, fire-proof bhathis and other appliances.

Subsidy on Loan.

There is an increasing demand for improved implements such as potters' wheels, moulds etc. The demand will progressively increase with the increasing number of

trained personnel and the measures taken by the Board to popularise them. It will, therefore, be necessary to supply these improved implements at subsidised rates to individual potters and co-operative societies or institutions. The potters do not have sufficient room in their houses to carry on the work, dry the wares and store the finished articles. To enable the potters to have this facility, it is proposed to help about 20 co-operative societies or institutions to construct common worksheds, costing about Rs. 9,000 per shed. The Board would meet half the cost of construction, and the other half will be given as a loan repayable in two years. It is proposed to spend Rs, 1,74,000 as subsidy on implements and Rs. 1,90,000 on granting loans. The total outlay on the scheme for 1955-56 is estimated at Rs. 5,06,390.

Scheme In Brief

GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

1. Fifty per cent subsidy on cost of potters' wheel to individual potters, co-operative societies and institutions to the extent of Rs.25,000 on the whole.
2. Fifty per cent subsidy on cost of moulds to individuals etc. to the extent of Rs.20,000 on the whole.
3. Fifty per cent subsidy on cost of fire-proof bhathi sheds (Rs. 40,000),
4. Fifty per cent subsidy on construction of 20 common work sheds to the extent of Rs.90,000.

STIPEND

1. Stipend to 140 trainees at Rs. 40 p.m. The first course is of 5 months and the other two courses are of 10 months each.
2. T.A. to trainees at Rs. 45 each.
3. Stipend to trainees at Rs.40 per month for 3 regional institutes.

LOAN

1. Fifty per cent loan on construction of common work sheds (interest-free and repayable in 2 years) for 20 sheds at a total cost of Rs. 90,000,
2. One yerr's loan to co-operative societies and institutions for purchasing and stocking pottery articles Rs. 1,00,000 to 20 institutions or societies.

Government Sanctions

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 3,99,800/- to be utilised as under :—

1. Sanctions on important items under

   Loans :—

   a) Loan to Co-operative Societies and Institutions for constructing 20 common work-sheds. Rs. 90,000/-

   b) Loan to Co-operative Societies and Institutions for purchasing pottery. Rs. 1,00,000/-

2. Sanctions on important items under development :- Grants

a) Central Traininig-cum-Research Centre	Rs.	29,600/-
b) Three Regional Training Centres for 90 students	Rs.	24,450/-
c) Demonstration Squads.	Rs.	12,750/-
d) Supply of equipments to individual potters and co-operative Societies etc. on basis of 50% subsidy.	Rs.	42,000/-
e) Grant to Co-operative Societies for construction of common work-sheds.	Rs.	90,000/-
f) Publicity and Propaganda	Rs.	5,000/-

COTTAGE MATCH INDUSTRY

The programme for the year 1954-55 could not be completed because, the sanction for it came late. However the training suitable candidates was taken up and 25 students were trained at Khadi Pratisthan, Sodepur, near Calcutta. Arrangements were also made for opening sales depots for matches manufactured under the scheme. Further, the preliminary work with regard to the perfection of the tip composition and the manufacture of boxes were also completed.

For 1955-56

During 1955-56 the Central Organization which had been set up will continue. It will involve an expenditure of Rs. 31,805.

Divisional Offices

It was proposed in 1954-55 to open 100 "D" class factories. These 100 "D" class factories will go into production during this year and an additional 300 "D" class factories are proposed to be started. It is expected by the end of this year 400 "D" class factories will be in production in different parts of the country. It is proposed to open three Divisional Offices for the efficient organization and imple-

mentation of the scheme. The total cost on these three Divisional Offices will come to Rs. 93,000

Grants for Marketing Organization :

The 3 depots for arranging marketing of the matches produced by village factories which were started by the end of 1954–55, will continue during 1955–56. The expenditure on these depots will be Rs. 48,000.

The laboratory at Khadi Pratisthan will continue. The expenditure on this will amount of Rs. 12,200.

Training

It is proposed to train in all 90 suitable candidates for this industry in three batches of 30 trainees each at the Demonstration Factory at Sodepur.

After the completion of the training, these candidates would in most cases, be expected to start their own "D" class factories. The expenditure on this training will amount to Rs. 32,520.

Peripatetic Parties

There will be 12 to 13 peripatetic demonstration-cum-training parties which would arrange demonstrations and hold training classes in friendly factories in different regions. Some of the factories have already agreed to give the necessary facilities for this kind of work. Each party will give training to 15 persons in the place of demonstration. It is proposed to spend Rs. 15,000 on this item.

Grants and Loans

Experience has shown that the persons who would be

induced to start "D" class factories in most cases would not possess the required resources and working capital. It is, therefore, proposed to assist 300 "D" class factories in 1955–56. Some of these would be new ones. The assistance to be given by way of grant to each factory would vary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 according to circumstances. The total amount however, would not exceed Rs. 90,000. It would also be necessary to advance a loan to these factories in order to provide working capital to them. The total amount reserved for this purpose is Rs. 4,50,000

Loans for Marketing

The three central depots, organized by co-operative societies, would be completed soon. The work would progressively increase as large number of factories begin production. It would be necessary to place adequate funds at their disposal in order to enable them to take over the matches produced by the factories and to stock them. A provision of Rs. 3,00,000 has been made for this purpose.

Propaganda and Publicity:

Necessary publicity will be carried on to popularize the matches produced by the cottage factories. Leaflets will be printed and distributed. Advertising will be done in newspapers and lantern slides will be shown in cinemas. Further, free sample matches will be distributed. It is also proposed to supply free labels to factories which fall under the scope of this scheme. Labels will bear a common trade mark and would guarantee quality and standard. It is proposed to spend Rs. 22,500 on propaganda and publicity.

The whole scheme will involye an expenditure of Rs. 10,95,025.

Scheme In Brief

Grants and Subsidies

1. Grant of Rs. 15,900 for 3 marketing organizations to Co-operative Societies and Registered institutions.
2. Grant at Rs. 300/- per factory for the revival and starting new 300 'D' class match factories.

Stipends

1. Stipend to 60 B. Sc. trainees and 60 other trainees at Rs. 60/- and Rs. 40/- per mensem respectively.
2. Actual 3rd class fare plus incidental expenses at Rs. 2/- per day of journey upto a maximum of Rs. 65/- per trainee for 120 trainees.
3. In the peripatetic parties for field demonstration, trainees are paid T. A. at Rs. 10/- per trainee and daily allowance at Rs. 2/- per trainee. There will be 15 trainees at each domonstration and about 12 demonstrations in a year.

Loans

1. Loan of Rs. 1,00,000/- to Co-operative Societies and institutions for three marketing organizations.
2. Loan at Rs. 1,500/- each for 300 'D' class match factories.

Government Sanctions

The Government of India has placed at the disposal

of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 4,81,900/- to be utilised as under :—

1. Sanctions on important items under **Loans** :

a) Working capital at 3% interest for Co-operative Societies for establishing depots, and for marketing etc. Rs. 1,00,000/-

b) Loan at 3% interest to 150 Co-operative Societies for revival of defunct units and starting D' class factories Rs. 2,25,000/-

2. Sanctions on important items under Development :

Grants

a) **Training**

(60 graduates, 60 other trainees for 4 months, T. A. and tuition fees on them). Rs. 43,800/-

b) Peripatetic Parties for field demonstration and training. Rs. 15,000/-

c) Propaganda and publicity. Rs. 15,000/-

d) Financial assistance for establishing 150 'D' class factories (Eqiupments etc.) Rs. 45,000/-

SOAP-MAKING WITH NON-EDIBLE OILS

In 1954-55

During 1954–55 through the help of co-operative societies and institutions, 15 full centres for oil pressing and soap making were started.

Since training of suitable candidates both for oil pressing and soap-making is for the development of this industry, arragements have been made for giving training at the following 4 institutions.

1. At Ekhatpur (Dist. Sholapur) by Maharashtra Seva Sangh, Poona.
2. At Tirupur by Sarva Seva Sangh, Wardha.
3. At Nadiad by Kaira Dist. Industrial Co-operative Association.
4. At Kora Kendra, Borivli, by the Bombay Suburban Dist. Village Industries Association.

Programme for 1955-56

A full time organizer will be appointed besides the Hon. Organizer, who will become Hon. Adviser. The rest of the staff will continue. If necessary, more supervisor-chemists will be appointed. Central organisation involve an expenditure of Rs. 65,520.

Production Centres :

During the current financial year, the Board proposes to start soap-manufacturing centres equivalent to 75 full units. In the first instance, however, the Board has set before it a target of 60 units only. The assistance programmes have been slightly modified. Instead of oil pressing and soap making units taken together, these will be separated. The object is to encourage maximum quantities of non-edible oil seeds and have them crushed into oil. Oil produced in excess of the needs of the soap-making units will be marketed. For this purpose the production subsidy of 0/1/0 on every lb. of oil produced will be continued. From experience it has been found that allotment of funds for different purposes has been inadequate. For instance the amount provided for sheds of ghani pressing centres and soap-manufacturing units, has been much lower than the actual cost of materials and construction. It is therefore proposed to increase the subsidy on this head during the current year. The cost of 60 soap-manufacturing units complete with oil pressing centres is estimated to cost Rs. 11,13,000. An additional sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been provided for loans to the existing centres.

Assistance to Individuals and Training:

Some of the candidates who have been trained in this industry and a few other individuals are coming forward to start their own small units for crushing of non-edible oil seeds and manufacture of soaps. It is proposed to give assistance to such individuals also if they are recommended by suitable institutions or public workers.

The present training programme will be continued in the four training centres mentioned above. In addition, four of the existing production centres have also offered to undertake training of personnel. It is proposed to accept their offer and to adopt this method of training instead of starting new training centres at much additional cost. Financial aid will be given to these institutions at Rs. 4,500 each for furniture, library, apparatus for chemical analysis, implements and construction of building. The total grant to 4 institutions will come to Rs. 18,000.

Training:

Under the scheme 400 managers and apprentices in oil pressing and soap-making will be trained for three months, besides 1000 under-graduates. Each of these trainees will be paid a stipend of Rs. 40 a month. Besides 60 science graduates will be trained as Supervisors for soap-manufactories. They will be paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 60 a month each. All the trainees will be paid their travelling expenses subject to a maximum of Rs. 65. Further, an institution undertaking the training will get a tution fee of Rs. 25 per trainee (subject to the minimum of Rs. 300 per institution).

Rs. 1,49,200 are proposed to be expended on this item of training.

Improvements in Technique:

Experiments for improving the technique of oil pressing and soap-making will continue to be conducted. Rs. 20,000 have been provided for this.

The scheme as a whole will involve an expenditure of Rs. 41,90,720.

Scheme In Brief

a) Oil Pressing Unit

The Board proposes to start 75 centres. Each centre will have 4 units of 2 ghanis each. The aid provided by the Board is as follows:

1. 50 per cent of the cost as grant
2. 50 per cent as loan repayable in 5 years.

In addition, the Board also provides working capital a 3 per cent interest at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per ghani unit. The ghani unit will on the aggregate cost a sum of Rs. 6,000 as shown below:

1. Shed for ghani and platform, storage etc.	Rs. 3,000
2. 2 ghanis at Rs. 300 each	Rs. 600
3. One chakki for decorticating oil seeds	Rs. 600
4. 3 bullocks for the ghanis at Rs. 400 each	Rs. 1,200
5. Miscellaneous, equipment and accessories etc.	Rs. 600
Total	Rs. 6,000

Four such units will be attached to a full soap manufacturing centre.

b) Soap-Making Unit:

As in the case of oil pressing, in the setting up of a soap-making centre the aid given by the Board is as follows:

1. 50 per cent of the cost as grant
2. 50 per cent as loan repayable in 5 years.

A soap-making centre will cost Rs. 19,300 as shown

below:

1. Sheds	Rs. 5,000
2. Equipments	Rs. 3,000
3. Well or other water supply arrangements	Rs. 1,000
4. Miscellaneous	Rs. 500
5. Salary of a Chemist–cum–Supervisor at Rs. 150 per month ...	Rs. 1,800
6. Working capital at 3 per cent interest per annum	Rs. 8,000
	Rs. 19,300

A composite soap unit with four oil pressing units attached will together cost Rs. 53,500. The aid given by the Board is shown in the following table :

1. Grant	—	Rs. 16,750
2. Loan	—	Rs. 16,750 (Repayable in 5 years)
3. Working capital at 3 per cent interest per annum		Rs. 20,000
	Total	53,500

A composite soap manufacturing centre may be divided into ¼ or ½ units and the aid given will be proportionate to the size.

For smaller units of manufacture the services of a full-time Chemist–cum–Supervisor will not be available, but, as far as possible, the Board will make arrangements for periodical supervision and guidance in this respect,

Where composite soap manufacturing units cannot be organized for any reason, oil pressing and soap manufacturing units can be separately started. The same aids as detailed above will be available separately for the oil pressing units and soaps manufacturing units.

Government Sanctions

1955-56

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an an aggregate sum of Rs. 38,84,675/- to be utilised as under :-

1. Sanctions on important items under **Grants** :-

a) Subsidy to Registered Co-operative Societies and Registered bodies	Rs.	10,05,000/-
b) Production subsidy on neem and other non-edible oils	,,	1,28,000/-
c) Training of 150 managers, 35 supervisors, 100 apprentices	,,	57,675/-
d) Research, Improvements and Experiments	,,	20,000/-
e) Propaganda	,,	15,000/-

2. Sanctions on important items under **Loan** :-

a) Interest free loan for meeting 50 % capital outlay	,,	10,05,000/-
b) Loans towards working capital at an interest of 3% per annum	,,	12,00,000/-
c) Loans to existing soap-making and oil pressing centres at the interest of 3% per annum.	,,	4,00,000/-

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LEATHER INDUSTRY

Carcass recovery forms the Central part of the Boards' programme for the development of the leather industry in the villages. Flaying centres occupy the pivotal position in the recovery and utilisation of the by-products of dead animals. Till the end of 1954-55, 90 Flaying Centres had been allotted to different institutions in the various States. During the current year it is proposed to start an additional 150 centres. It is expected that by the end of 1955-56 that all the 240 Flaying centres would have gone into active production. Experience of the past two years has shown that allotments made for the organisation of Flaying Centres were on the low side and consequently considerable difficulties had to be faced. These allotments have been revised and slightly increased amounts have been proposed. Thus, instead of Rs. 4,720 allotted in previous years, it is proposed to give Rs. 6,000 of which Rs. 1,500 will be loan to each Flaying Centre.

A flaying centre will have a flaying theatre, bone digester and store room, a cart with two bulls, a platform and shed, and a well. It will be situated in selected areas where availability of carcasses will be 250 to 300 in a year. This item will cost a total amount of Rs. 9,54,000 in 1955-56 (out of which Rs. 6,75,000 will be grant and Rs. 1,79,000 will be loan).

Implementation of the programme is centrally directed. The Central office is in charge of the Technical Adviser (leather) assisted by a Flaying Officer and two master flayers. The execution of the schemes is left to Divisional offices which are attached to recognised institutions which have their own tannery or tanneries or which can have the use of tanneries in the neighbourhood. A divisional office will run a Training-cum-Production Centre, in which 15 candidates will be trained in tanning and leather goods manufacture. The course of training is one year and stipend of Rs. 40 is paid to a trainee. It will maintain two village demonstration parties which will prospect areas suitable for starting carcass recovery centres and having selected them work there for six months during which they train local people and set up the centre in six months and hand them over to a local co-operative society or approved institution. Each village demonstration party organises two centres in a year in the area covered by a divisional office. Flaying, that is, carcass recovery centres are also allotted to Co-operative Societies or approved institutions in addition to those set up by the village demonstration parties.

Fifty Model Village Tanneries are to be organised in areas where each of the tannery will be served by six or seven carcass recovery centres for processing hides and skins. In addition to these model tanneries, the programme for 1955-56 includes aid to 100 tanners individually or the groups to improve their techniques and tools. Construction of 750 new tanning pits at Rs. 100 each and repairs to 500 old pits are other features of the programme for the introduction

of more scientific methods of processing leather. Similar to the assistance given to individual tanners, aid to village cobblers to enable them to settle themselves in their trade is also envisaged and provision has been made to make a beginning on a small scale.

Despite the growth of large-scale mechanised factories, leather industry continues to be a main village industry and over 80 per cent of the leather is tanned in the villages. There are numerous individuals in the villages who have the technical knowledge of manufacture of glue, leather pigments, wooden shoe lasts, polishes etc. Their skills are at present not properly utilised, as they do not have the incentives or resources. In order to enlist their skills, knowledge and experience in the development of the village leather industry and the fuller utilisation of the by-products of dead animals, the Board feels that these persons should be helped. A small start is proposed to be made during this year and a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has been made for the purpose.

Training programmes will continue as at present.

In order to assist the artisans engaged in the production of leather and leather goods, it is proposed to set up purchase-cum-sales depots through co-operative societies or approved institutions. These depots would buy the articles produced at 70 per cent of their value and thus create conditions of assured and continuous employment to the producers.

The leather scheme for 1955-56 is estimated to cost Re. 41,29,487 in grants and loans.

Scheme In Brief

Grants and Subsidies

1. Grant for establishing 50 village model tanneries at Rs. 7,500 per tannery and Rs. 7,000 working capital.
2. Grant upto 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure i. e. Rs. 4,500 each for 150 flaying centres.
3. Assistance to 100 individual or units of bone crushers at Rs. 1,725 each as grant.
4. Assistance to 100 individual or group of cobblers for purchasing raw material and working capital at Rs. 1,000 each as grant.
5. Assistance to 100 individual or group of tanners for construction of pits, equipments and raw materials at Rs. 1,000 each as grant.
6. Grant for construction of 750 new pits at Rs. 100 each and for repairs to 500 existing pits at Rs. 50 each.
7. Grant for allied industries such as manufacture of Glue, pigment finishes, etc. at Rs. 1,000 per unit for 100 units.
8. Assistance for opening co-operative purchase and sales depots at Rs. 25,000 grant per depot for 6 depots.

Stipends

1. Stipends for 300 trainees at Rs. 40 per month for 3 months and T. A. at Rs. 75 per trainee.
2. Tuition fee to institutions for 300 trainees at Rs 25 per month per trainee for 3 months.
3. Stipend of Rs. 40 per trainee for twelve months for 180 candidates in the Training-cum-Production Centres.

Loans

1. Loan interest-free at Rs. 2,500 for 3 years for 50 model tanneries.
2. Loan upto 25 per cent of the total expenditure including the salary of two workers i. e. Rs. 1,860 each for 150 training centres.

3. Loan of Rs. 575 plus a loan of Rs. 1,000 as working capital each for 100 individual or group of bone-crushers.
4. Loan of Rs. 500 each for 100 individual or group of cobblers for purchase of equipment.
5. Loan of Rs. 500 each for construction of pits to 100 individual or group of tanners.
6. Loan of 25,000 per depot for 6 depots for opening purchase and sales depots.

Government Sanctions

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 13,75,580 to be utilised as under:-

1. Sanctions on important items under **Grants**

a) Subsidy to 75 Registered Co-operative Societies for starting flaying Centres.	Rs. 2,25,000
b) Organisation of 24 Demonstration Parties.	Rs. 3,21,600
c) Training-cum-Production Centres.	Rs. 1,80,000
d) Training of 300 workers in flaying etc.	Rs. 78,500
e) Grant for providing additional pits in 100 tanneries.	Rs. 20,000

2. Sanctions on important items under **Loans:-**

a) Loans to 75 registered Co-operative Societies and Institutions for meeting half capital outlay and recurring expenditure etc.	Rs. 2,79,000
b) Working capital for 3 training cum-production Centres.	Rs. 30,000
c) Loans to 1000 Co-operative Societies for starting allied industries such as glue, pigment finishes, wooden shoe lasts and shoe polishes etc.	Rs. 85,000

FIBRE INDUSTRY

India abounds in several kinds of raw materials which yield fibres. These fibres are turned into ropes and strings of various sizes and put to a variety of uses. Experiments have been carried on over a number of years in Khadi Pratisthan in Sodepur near Calcutta and in Dharwar on fibre spinning and in the manufacture of cotton and gur pats. Implements for the purpose have also been evolved and developed. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has now taken up fibre and fibre products for development. The scheme for the year 1955–56 has been divided into three parts:-

(1) manufacture of jute twists in jute growing areas like Bengal.

(2) use of sisal, hemp, ambadi etc. for making cotton and gur pats, cords, strings, ropes.

(3) Manufacture of door mats, chair mats, carpets etc. out of moonj grass.

Training in Jute Twists

A jute spinning wheel can be used for spinning jute fibre and at the same time produce three ply jute twists. The

programme envisages the training of 25 persons in this industry at the Khadi Paratisthan.

Cotton and Gur Pats

The Village Industries Board, Bombay State, have devised wheels for spinning of yarn required for the manufacture of cotton and gur pats. A woman, with the help of a child, can spin about 15 lbs. of yarn for cotton pats a day and a weaver can weave about 18 to 24 sq. yards. It is proposed to train 8 persons in pat manufacture. The training course will be of 4 months. A stipend of Rs. 40 per month will be paid to each trainee. The institution undertaking the training will be paid a tuition fee at Rs. 30 per trainee per month.

After completion of their training, these trainees will be sent in the Villages to train other villagers. Every instructor will take up 8 villagers for training for about 3 months. The villager-trainees will be paid a stipend of 0-8-0 per day in the first month, 0-6-0 a day in the second month 0-4-0 a day in the third month. Only such villagers as grow necessary raw material would be selected. On completion of their training the trainees will start work in their own houses under the guidance of instructors.

It is proposed to start 28 such training centres during 1955-56.

As in the case of cotton *pats*, for the manufacture of *gur* pats also, 4 training centres will be started. Each centre will train eight persons. The Village Industries Board,

Bombay State, has devised a spinning wheel and handloom for the manufacture of yarn out of sisal, ambadi, hemp, etc. for the manufacture of gur pats. The carding machine will be used co-operatively by 8 spinners. A spinner usually spins 2½ lbs. in a day and a weaver weaves 4 sq-yards in a day. As in the case of cotton *pats*, the trainees receiving training will be paid stipend of 0–8–0 per day in the first month, 0–6–0 in the second month and 0–4–0 in the third month. Only such centres will be selected as grow the raw materials, have plenty of labour and will require the finished material for their own consumption. The total production is estimated to be 1,00,000 sq. yards of the value of Rs. 50,000.

Since the material faces serious competition, a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 will have to be paid on the cotton and gur pats manufactured by the trainees.

Moonj Grass spinning and Weaving:

The spinning wheel devised at Sodepur can also be used for spinning moonj grass into yarn suitable for weaving of door-mats, carpets, etc. This grass grows plentifully all over India. But a start will be made in Delhi State for the benefit of displaced persons on an experimental basis. It is proposed to start one training centre for this purpose and to train 16 persons in the beginning. The training will be for three months. The trainees would be given stipend of annas 12 per day for three months.

The total expenditure on the whole scheme, as proposed, amounts to Rs. 71,340.

Scheme In Brief

Grants and Subsidies

1. Grant to the trainees for purchase of implements at 50 per cent of the cost.
2. Subsidy on production to minimize the losses on the articles produced by the beginners.

Stipends

Stipend to trainees during their training in jute twist, manufacture of cotton and gur pats and moonj grass weaving.

Goverment Sanctions

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 3,200/– to be utilised as under:–

GRANTS

1.	Grant to Khadi Pratisthan, Sodepur, for purchasing 10 jute–spinning wheels	Rs.	1,000/–
2.	Stipends to 16 trainees	Rs.	936/–
3.	Expenditure for purchasing raw–materials, implements etc.	Rs.	1,264/–
	TOTAL	Rs.	3,200/–

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INTENSIVE AREA SCHEMES

The Intensive Area Schemes of All India Khadi and Village Industries Board aim at the integrated development of rural economy on the basis of self-sufficiency and self-reliance. This is sought to be achieved by introducing village industries as subsidiary and alternative occupations for the under-employed and employed in the village and by rationalising agriculture. The selected areas are surveyed and development plans are framed. These efforts are made to implement the plan. Fifteen areas were taken up under the scheme during 1954-55 and 20 more will be added this year (1955-56). The work that is now being done is experimental and the experience gained will determine the development programmes for the Intensive Area Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period. The organisation of each Intensive Area is based on the principle of building from below. Each village in an Area will have its own Gram Vikas Mandal which will select its representatives to the Kshetra Samiti or Area Committee which will have over-all supervision and direction in organising.

During 1955-56, the scheme will cover 35 Intensive Areas covering a population of 7,00,000. Attempts will be made to include some of the Bhoodan villages which fall into

these Intensive Areas under the scheme. The total expenditure on these 35 centres will be Rs. 2,25,700.

Central Organization :

The Central organization will continue. It will involve an expenditure of Rs. 56,160 including travelling expenses of officers and other workers. The central office will undertake survey work in the villages.

During 1955–56, four Zonal offices will be opened in addition to the four which were opened during 1954–55. The total expenditure on Zonal offices will be Rs. 78,560.

The Intensive Area Organization will involve an expenditure of Rs. 5,08,000.

Industries :

During 1954–55, Rs. 11,000 were made available to each of the Intensive Areas for the development of industries like gur, pottery, fibre, carpentry and blacksmithy and Rs. 10,000 for the construction of godowns. During 1955–56 one more item of development will be taken up, viz., bamboo which will entail an extra grant of Rs. 3,000 bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 24 000.

A loan of Rs. 5,000 for godown will be given to each new centre.

This item will involve an expenditure of Rs. 7,80,000.

Community Centres :

During 1955–56 it is proposed to make a small beginning in this respect by selecting one suitable village in each Intensive Area for organizing one Community Production-

cum–Training Centre. A small building will be provided in this village for keeping the equipment of the village industries for the purpose of demonstration and training.

The villagers will take their grain to these community centres and turn it into flour by using the chakkis installed there or they will take their oil seeds to be crushed into oil by using the ghanis in the centre. Gram Vikas Mandal will manage the working of the community centre. The Mandal will work under the guidance and control of the Kshetra Samiti. Further, training of the villagers will be conducted at these centres. It is proposed to give a grant of Rs. 1,000 for equipments and a further grant upto Rs. 5,000 for the construction of the building. This item will involve an expenditure of Rs. 3,15,000.

The expenditure on the scheme as a whole will come to Rs. 19,93,420.

Government Sanctions

The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the Board an aggregate sum of Rs. 12,80,000/– to be utilised as under:–

LOANS

1.	Loan for 20 Intensive Centres for additional expenditure on Gur and Khandsari @ Rs. 10,000/– per centre.	Rs. 2,00,000/–
2.	Loan for meeting 1/3 of the cost of construction of godowns for 20 centres upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000/– per centre.	Rs. 1,00,000/–

GRANTS

1. Grant for 20 Intensive centres for additional expenditure on Gur and Khandsari, Pottery, and Fibre Industries, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Bamboo and other industries @ Rs. 14,000/- per centre — Rs. 2,80,000/-

2. Grant for meeting 2/3 of the cost of construction of godowns for 20 centres upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per centre. — Rs. 2,00,000/-

3. Grant for disbursement to Kshetra Samitis in each of the 35 Intensive areas, in connection with the implementation of the scheme regarding development of village industries on intensive basis — Rs. 5,00,000/-

PRINCIPAL
GANDHIGRAM.
EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE

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